

ROYAL QUICK CHANGE ARTISTS

MANY COSTUMES CALLED FOR BY
COURTLY ETIQUETTE.King Edward's Troubles in Travelling
Through Germany—President of France
in Luck—Many Rigs of the Kaiser
—The "Iron Chancellor" in a Fix.

The stunt which the Duke of the Abruzzi performed a little while ago in calling on the Mayor of New York rigged as an Italian Admiral and on the army dignitaries on Governors Island togged out as an Italian General, all in the space of an hour or so, must have seemed a very commonplace occurrence to a son of a European royal court. Some of the changes of costume that kings and princes over there are compelled by etiquette to make are hardly short of kaleidoscopic.

When King Edward VII. was Prince of Wales it was said that the thing he most dreaded in the world was a journey across Germany. It was too hard work.

He didn't mind changing his clothes two or three times a day, but lightning changes of costume for a whole day taxed his nerves and his temper. There was no escape from it, however.

When he travelled in State every petty principality through which he passed sent a deputation of Ministers and army officers to wait on him. Sometimes the reigning prince himself turned out to embrace his august cousin-prince and kings are all cousins, of course. Of course the only reason in which these attentions could be properly received was the full General's uniform of the principality, with its grand cross and a few English and German orders displayed about the breast.

To meet the requirements of such a journey the Prince had to carry as many trunks with him as a grand opera tenor and his valet had to be an expert in geography as well as in clothes. It would never do to make a mistake.

All the suits had to be laid out in accordance with the train schedule, from trousers to socks, hat, with sword and gloves to match. Some of these little German States are only a few miles across.

An express train can make the trip from capital to capital quicker than a careful man can lace himself up and strap himself down in a German uniform. So occasionally the engineer would have to get a jump to slow down a little so that the visitor could reach the next stop fully dressed for his new part.

When kings make foreign visits they usually present themselves in Admiral's rig if the official reception takes place afloat. They don the same uniform for visits to foreign warships in foreign waters, but they may wear the marine full dress of their own service if they visit foreign ships in ports of their realm.

When they are received abroad on dry land, they usually put on an army uniform of the country they are visiting. All the leading sovereigns hold honorary colonelcies of historic regiments in other countries. For instance, the King of England is Colonel of the Danish regiment of Hussars of the Guard, of the Fifth Prussian Hussars, of the First Dragoon Regiment of the Prussian Guard, of the Austrian Regiment of Hussars No. 12 and of the Twenty-seventh Russian Regiment of Dragoons of Kieff. He is also an Admiral in the German, Swedish and Greek navies.

Reciprocally, the Emperor of Austria is Colonel in Chief of the First Dragoon Guard of England and the Kaiser Wilhelm is Colonel of the First Dragoons. The Emperor of Russia has the Second Dragoons; the King of Spain commands the Sixteenth Lancers, and so on. All over Europe there is a crossbreeding of colonelcies.

Of course, each holder of one of these honorary commissions at once provides himself with a complete set of uniforms, and when he visits it is a delicate compliment to wear the colors of his titular regiment, and that same regiment if it is not too far off is usually turned out to furnish guards of honor to him.

Only the President of the French Republic escapes the uniform obligation. Like American Ambassadors, his costume of state is plain evening clothes with tall hat and white gloves. He adds to it, however, the tricolor scarf across one shoulder, which is a general badge of official position in France, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

While the requirements of their station in respect to dress are an obligation and probably an irksome one to a majority of monarchs, they are said to be a relief to a man with the Emperor of Germany. It is said that his wardrobe embraces practically every costume worn in civilized Europe except the evening dress suit.

For this he is said to have an absolute abhorrence, because with it it is impossible to conceal the lame, shrunken, and aged body which he has been afflicted since his birth. Wearing a uniform, he can rest the helpless hand on his sword hilt and the nation is unconcerned. But the arm is not long enough for him to put the hand in his trousers pocket when he wears civilian's dress.

There are occasions, however, when he wears a frock coat. The story is told of a visit to England in which he kept the officers who received him guessing by his lightning changes.

They spotted him by telescope on the bridge of the royal yacht, Hohenzollern, strided as a General in the German Army. When they saw an English Admiral, they were then seen as a British Admiral, and when they saw a British Ambassador, they were then seen as a British Ambassador.

In Berlin he is indefatigable in changes of costume to suit his audience. When he receives an army officer he puts on the uniform of his corps.

If the son of a dead man comes to do honor to the royal condolences the Kaiser wears the uniform that the dead man was entitled to, whether civil or military. When one of the regiments of which he is titular head is sent into a campaign, he wears the uniform of that regiment.

The costume feature of his receptions is so important that appointments are always made at such intervals as to give him time to change and his attendants are furnished by his secretaries with details of the day's programme, with precise instructions as to the dress and orders that they must have ready at each hour.

dragon uniform. It is of scarlet, with blue facings, and a black plume waves in the gilt helmet. His only objection to it is that the skirts of the tunic are skimpy, as all English uniforms are.

He prefers the cut of the German coats, with their long skirts, longer than civilians' frock coats, covering the legs below the knees. It is said that his favorite gala uniform is that of the Prussian White Hussars. He usually wears it on state occasions, covered with the black velvet mantle of the order of the Black Eagle. This combination shows off his figure and hides his deformity.

Despite all precautions, in the complexity of uniforms and the decorations that may go with them, something is sure to go wrong at one time or another. Thus it is related that a terrible situation of embarrassment was created by a blunder of the late Prince Bismarck.

It appears that some years after the war of 1870, the ruler of some miniature German State the Grand Duke of Karlsruhe, or the Prince of Pumpernickel, perhaps determined to honor the Imperial Chancellor by conferring on him the order of his house, which is probably Bismarck's birthday or the anniversary of Sedan or some such occasion. He issued the letters patent, had the grand cross prepared and appointed a commission of high court officials and military officers to convey them to the recipient at Berlin.

These stately gentlemen had the misfortune to frame up a little surprise for the great man. They wrote to him soliciting an audience in the name of their august master, but never said a word about the purpose of it. A date was assigned and they proceeded to Berlin.

When the time came for the meeting the Iron Chancellor, who wanted to keep on good terms with the Prince, determined to pay him a graceful compliment. Never doubting that at some previous occasion he had been decorated with the Star of Karlsruhe of the first order or the Grand Cross of Saint Pumpernickel, he ordered his secretary to have it ready for him to put on just before the hour for receiving the delegation. The secretary told the valet, who started to obey.

Then there was consternation. The order was not to be found and the household was sick with panic—every one has heard of Bismarck's domestic manners. The cases of orders were passed over and over again, all the clothes in the house were inspected. No result. It was a moment of despair, when the secretary had a bright idea.

"Let us borrow one," said he. They did. They hurried out and they can imagine the feelings of the princely commission when it bowed and scraped its way into Bismarck's presence half an hour later and when they raised their eyes beheld glittering on his bosom the counter-part of the bauble which one of them had under his arm in a fine silver casket and which they had come to bestow upon him as a mark of the gracious favor of their ruler.

History does not record how the impudently was straightened out, but perhaps all secretaries are alike in some respects.

TWELVE BIG BULLFROGS.

To Be Seen at the Aquarium—Blind Creatures From Underground.

The bullfrog is not exactly a novelty in animal life, but about a dozen of the Aquarium's largest bullfrogs have lately been assembled in a new glass tank have thus been made really attractive. This is a big glass tank, about six feet in length by three feet in width and three and a half in depth.

The biggest of the bullfrogs would measure about fifteen inches in length, extended—quite a bullfrog—and there are a number of frogs that would measure a foot or more. These bullfrogs are of the sort that furnish the edible frog's legs, and the biggest of them might yield a pair weighing half a pound.

Floating in this tank is a section of a small cedar tree, with the stub of a lopped off branch projecting upward at one end of it. The big bullfrogs like to sit on the log and idle away their time. Here half a dozen may be seen in a row, with perhaps another holding on easily with one fore foot, its body balanced in the water; while still others of the big fellows might be diving or jumping or giving object lessons in how to "swim like a bullfrog."

Familiar the bullfrog certainly is; but the dozen of big bullfrogs as seen in the big glass tank make nevertheless an attractive exhibit.

In the same small glass tank, standing on the coping stone of the pool of the sea cow, which came from Florida, there are exhibited at the Aquarium two tiny blind creatures, brought from homes in subterranean waters, one a little fish from the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and the other a salamander from the eastern well of San Marcos, Texas. The little fish has been here now two years, the salamander has been here now two years, the salamander has been here now two years.

The little blind fish was about two inches in length when it came, and in its two years here it has increased only about a quarter of an inch; but it is now a livelier and distinctly plumper little fish than it was, the result of ample feeding.

The salamander is about two and a half inches in length but very thin and slender, and almost invisible with its big head looks something like a very much attenuated little white alligator.

They are feeding the little blind fish now on mosquito larvae, which have a tendency to rise to the top of the water in the tank. The little fish swims everywhere about the tank, to the top as well as to the bottom, and also about the sides of the tank.

The little blind salamander keeps more around on the bottom of the tank, and so it is not so conspicuous. It is a very small creature, this is the form of gammarus, a species of tiny crustacean.

From the Rochester Herald.

Seven boys entered their miniature airships for the annual kite flying contest, open to children of the public and parochial schools, at the city hall, yesterday afternoon in Geneva Valley Park.

Interest was lent to the contest by an odd incident, showing that the birds of the air may be fooled by the cleverness of man. Aling Brown had a kite made in imitation of an American eagle, and when it spread its wings to the breeze and rode away into the air it looked like a real "king of the air."

Indeed, so perfect was the imitation that the birds of the air were fooled by the cleverness of man. Aling Brown had a kite made in imitation of an American eagle, and when it spread its wings to the breeze and rode away into the air it looked like a real "king of the air."

The creature feature of his receptions is so important that appointments are always made at such intervals as to give him time to change and his attendants are furnished by his secretaries with details of the day's programme, with precise instructions as to the dress and orders that they must have ready at each hour.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piano Buying
Made Safe

Pianos have a commercial side, but when their artistic value is subordinated to that of mere merchandising the purchaser runs the risk of serious disappointment as well as an actual money loss. The making of an artistic piano requires both the genius of the musician as well as the scientific skill of the expert mechanic, and pianos can only be handled with

Permanent Satisfaction

to the purchaser by those who intimately know their construction and can honestly keep them in perfect order.

The Sterling Piano Company has been manufacturers for 47 years.

When you buy a

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you get not only a piano of world wide reputation, but you deal directly with the makers, who are constantly interested in seeing that the piano is continually giving you the best satisfaction.

If you have difficulties in buying a piano you make those difficulties for yourself. Because the Sterling Building is absolutely headquarters for pianos in Brooklyn. We have over 400 pianos to choose from at prices and terms to meet every pocketbook, and will give you the best expert service in the piano business. It will not only pay you to investigate, but it will give you pleasure to do it.

Any honest person can own a Sterling. Our monthly payment system makes the expense hardly felt.

The Sterling Piano Co.

518-520 Fulton Street, cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SENDING 25,000 HORSE-POWER

NEW RECORD FOR 17 MILES MADE
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Kern River Plant Carries a Stream of Water
for Miles Through Concrete Conduits
and Steel Tube, Then Lets It Drop 877
Feet to Impulse Wheels—Long Lines.

California, which according to the United States census of 1900 excels the world in the daring, number and commercial success of its long distance electric transmissions, drawing power for distances of almost 200 miles, has added another great work to its list in the Kern River plant No. 1, completed within the last few weeks.

This power house generates 25,000 horse-power and is the first of the power plants by which 60,000 horse-power is to be developed from the Kern River, a stream in the south central part of California, rising in the Sierra Nevada range.

According to President John B. Miller of the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles, which is carrying on the work, it is the largest hydroelectric plant west of Niagara, but probably its most novel feature, according to Mr. Miller, lies in the fact that the present 25,000 horse-power, at a pressure of 85,000 volts, is sent over a line to Los Angeles, 117 miles distant, the longest distance for a pressure so high as any line completed in the world.

Then, too, the source of the power is novel. The river is deflected and carried through a concrete conduit tunnel cut through the rock of the mountains and hills for 8-2-3 miles, then shot through a steel tube 1,178 feet long for a sudden drop of 877 feet at an angle of 45 degrees against the eight impulse wheels which start the generating machinery, moving it was in these tunnels through the mountains there are twenty in all, making practically a continuous underground conduit—that is, the river, was entombed.

Until the utilization of water power from mountain streams was developed the problem of fuel, which had always been scarce and dear on the Kern River, was a serious obstacle to manufacturing growth. The problem is now fast disappearing. It is said that in no other community in the country is the consumption of electricity so high as in Los Angeles, and in no section of the country, says Mr. Miller, outside of a small part of the natural gas belt in the West, is there a greater demand for power cheaper. Through pumping power supplied by the Edison company 14,000 acres of desert land tributary to Los Angeles have been reclaimed.

Work on the plant was begun in May, 1901, after the completion of the survey. A dam was built across the canyon of the river at the intake for the power house. Backing the water of the river up to a reservoir from which the conduit tunnels are fed. Instead of allowing the water of the river to fall nearly a thousand feet on its way to the power house in small falls and rapids in its own bed it is taken through the tunnel for a fall of only 68 feet for practically the whole distance, and its power thus conserved for the sudden fall of 877 feet through the steel tube directly above the power house. It hits the impulse wheels at a pressure of almost 400 pounds to the square inch. The conduit is smooth, concrete lined, and the depth of the water is 16 feet. The tunnel through the stone is 16 feet high and 8 broad. President Miller says that it is the longest underground tunnel in use. This use of a comparatively small body of water over a long head or fall at the power house is peculiar to California.

The pressure main directing the water from the conduit to the plant is a steel tube encased in solid concrete and lying underground from fifty to 150 feet beneath the sloping surface of the mountain. Danger of hot steam or of falling boulders is thus avoided. Its maximum interior diameter is seven and a half feet. Branch pipes deliver the water to the impulse wheels, which drive the four units or generators in the power house, the water flowing over into a tailrace and back into the river bed.

Further north in California, around San Francisco, are two transmission lines from mountain power houses, longer than the Kern River line. They are the lines of the Bay Counties Electric Light and Power and the Standard Electric company.

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

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Oriental Rugs :: : Important Sale.
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LOESER SALES OF ORIENTAL RUGS ARE WIDELY FAMOUS. Some of them have made merchandise history. Few, if any, other American stores have offered such Rugs or such values as has this store on occasions which are still fresh in memory.

Announcement now of one of the largest Oriental Rug offerings we ever made will stir wide interest—and turn interest to enthusiasm as soon as the Rugs are seen.

The supply of good Oriental Rugs is limited—as tedious hand work must be. The demand and the prices steadily increase. Only because we are foremost as purchasers of American Rugs have we been able to maintain regular prices at a point considerably lower than usual stores.

Now a great Sale, that includes hundreds of superb Rugs, and that offers them at prices A THIRD TO HALF UNDER EVEN OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.

A large part of the Rugs are directly from our stock, reduced in price because it is the season when we care to lessen the number of Oriental Rugs on hand. The remainder are fine Rugs bought at special price concessions.

They are all fine. They include practically every famous Oriental weave. They are all in splendid condition. Read the details and come to-morrow.

Turkish Mats.

\$2.50 to \$7.50 Values—\$1.75 to \$4.95.

Hamadans and Carabags.

\$6.50 to \$11 Values—\$6.50 to \$7.35.

Shirvans.

\$15 to \$25 Values—\$14.75 to \$15.50.

Kazaks and Moussouls.

\$25 to \$42 Values—\$15.50 to \$25.50.

Belochistans.

\$16 to \$25 Values—\$12.25 to \$22.50.

Bokhara Strips.

\$9.50 to \$28.50—Third saving.

Kirmanshahs.

\$65 to \$110 Values—\$45.50 to \$85.

Anatolian Silk Rugs.

\$40 to \$60 Values—\$24 to \$48.

Persians.

\$45 to \$85 Values at \$35 to \$60.

Oriental Carpets.

One of the great offerings of the Sale are Oriental Carpets. The stock is immense and fine. And these Carpets cannot be duplicated at wholesale prices as little.

Kirmanshah Carpets, regularly \$540.

to \$680, at \$270 to \$340.

Gorovan Carpets, regularly \$225 to

\$275, at \$195 to \$235.

Mahal Carpets, regularly \$120 to \$245,

at \$105 to \$210.

India and Turkey Kirmann Carpets,

regularly \$150 to \$240, at \$75 to \$120.

Afghan Carpets, regularly \$95 to \$130,

at \$75 to \$105.

Smyrna Rugs : Also Bargains

A short time ago we bought from one of the leading makers a large stock of his best grade of all wool Smyrna Rugs, and they have been added to the Sale at unusually low prices. They are reversible, in fine designs and colorings, and make one of the best offerings of the kind we have ever known.

Size 18x36 inches; reg. \$1.15, at \$1.05.

Size 21x45 inches; reg. \$1.65, at \$1.25.

Size 20x30 inches; reg. \$2.35, at \$1.75.

Size 20x18 inches; reg. \$2.75, at \$2.10.

Size 20x12 inches; reg. \$4.15, at \$2.95.

Size 4x7 feet; reg. \$7.25, at \$5.75.

Size 6x9 feet; reg. \$15, at \$12.50.

Size 8x10.6 feet; reg. \$27.50, at \$23.50.

Size 9x12 feet; reg. \$30, at \$25.75.

Third Floor.

Art Needlework :: : Great June Sale.
A Fourth, a Third, Even Half Under Regular.

JUNE BRIDES WILL BUY. Others will buy to give to June brides. Others will buy for Christmas gifts. Others will buy for themselves—and no woman who sees the stock will be able to resist the combination of beauty, utility and low prices.

The details can merely hint. Come to-morrow and see for yourself.

Cluny Lace Pieces. One-Fourth

to One-Third Less Than Regular

Dollies, 6 to 12 inches round and square; regularly 25c. to 95c., at 19c. to 79c.

Dollies, a special design in 12 inch size; regularly 40c., at 29c.

Centerpieces in assorted designs, 26 to 28 inches round; regularly \$1.10 to \$5, at 89c. to \$3.75.

Tea Cloths, 36 and 45 inches round, regularly \$2.50 to \$15, at \$1.69 to \$10.50.

Lunch Cloths, 54 and 63 inches round, some with plain linings with deep borders; others with lace inserted and deep borders; regularly \$1.18 to \$3.00, at \$1.45 to \$2.21.

72 inch round dinner cloths, in superb patterns and qualities, all with deep borders and lace insertion. They make one of the greatest features of the Sale; sizes, 20x36 to \$20, at \$15.98 to \$32.50.

Many of the above are in sets to match.

Japanese Drawn Work Linens.

Squares, 24 to 34 inches; regularly \$5.50 to \$6.88, at \$4.19 to \$5.19.